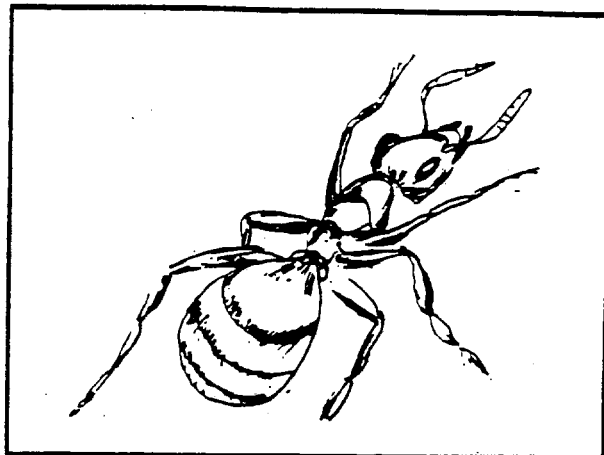


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Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Hymenoptera
5. Family Formicidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Ant - Mound Builder

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) savannah, meadow
9. Actual Location _____
10. Description of "Home" mounds as high as 2' and as wide as 5'
11. Needs/Preferences well-drained prairie soil

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) active, segmented, hairless
15. Color red/brown/black
16. Size 1 cm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard chitinous exoskeleton
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) _____
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions queen lays eggs in colony nest, fertilized by males

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____

2. _____

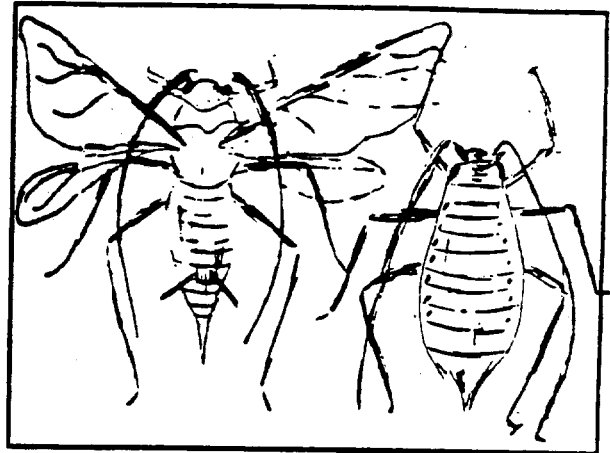
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Homoptera
5. Family Aphidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Aphids

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) aphid types in mesic to dry habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) plants
10. Description of "Home" on primary host - secondary host - primary host
11. Needs/Preferences must live in association with specific host plant

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three-winged form
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two smooth/curved back over body
15. Color white - reddish waxy
16. Size usually less than 3 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) soft body/pear shape
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages two antennae/six legs/two cornicles near posterior end
 - B. Body pear-shaped
 - C. Head eyes adjacent to antennae
 - D. Wings distinct venation/generally held vertically to body

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) greatest activity - day
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonies - also often associated with ants
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) particular host plants/ants (tended to like herds of cows by ant colonies)

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) eggs over winter and

hatch into immature females: parthenogenesis (without fertilization)

24. Breeding Conditions ants often collect aphid eggs and protect them
over winter

25. Male/Female Differences only females are produced parthenogenetically;
after 2-3 generations, males are produced which mate and lay more eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods plant feeders

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) migrate from plant to plant depending on stage of life

Fascinating Facts

29. cause serious damage to cultivated plants

30. soft bodied - somewhat pear shaped

31. discharge from anus a clear watery liquid - honeydew
ants feed on honeydew (see reproduction)

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

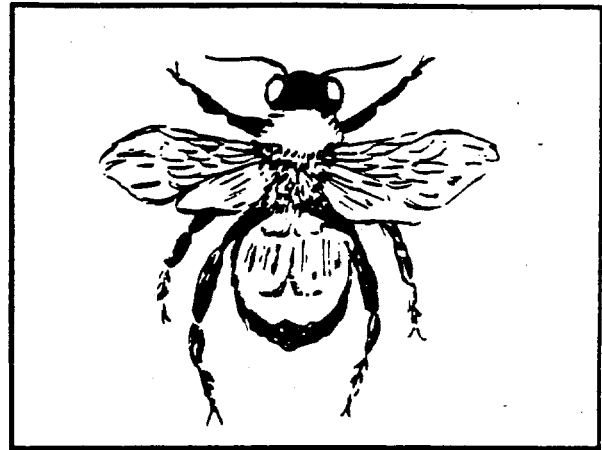
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Aphids 2265



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Hymenoptera
5. Family Bombidae
6. Genus Bombus
7. Species _____



Common Name Bumble Bee

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all sections
where flowers are in bloom
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) deserted
mouse nest or fields, sometimes underground
10. Description of "Home" underground chamber lined with fine
grass and roots
11. Needs/Preferences young queens hibernate through winter
in sheltered areas

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two
15. Color black with yellow markings
16. Size 15-25 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along sides of hind legs
 - B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hairs
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonial
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

- complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions in the spring eggs are laid into pollen-filled
wax cells
25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods nectar and pollen
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28. Food source(s) flowering plants

Fascinating Facts

- 29.
- 30.
- 31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

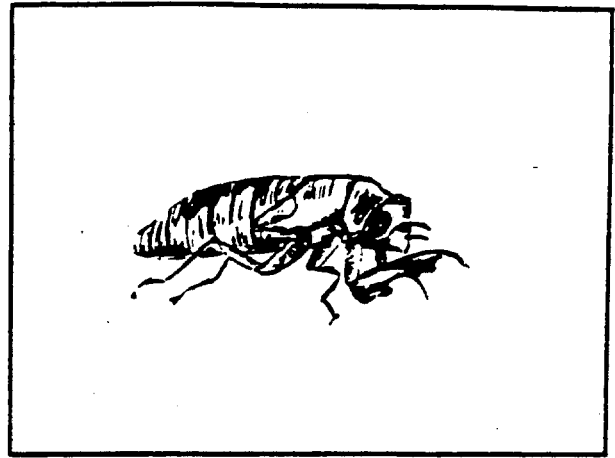
1. it has a sting which can inject venom into their enemies
2. their stings can be reused, unlike that of the honey bee
3. they visit flowers that other types of bees won't, such as red clover
4. these are our native bees, whereas honey bees are introduced from Europe

Bumble Bee 2009



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Homoptera
5. Family Cicadidae
6. Genus Stictocephala
7. Species _____



Common Name Cicada Nymph

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) nymphs live entirely underground
10. Description of "Home" they burrow through tunnels to food sources
11. Needs/Preferences need adequate food supply

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) _____
15. Color usually brown
16. Size approximately 2.5 cm (one inch)
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) a hard skin
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings none

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions eggs pressed into bark of living stems.
hatch within several weeks
25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods nymphs feed entirely on sap from plant roots
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28. Food source(s) plant roots

Fascinating Facts

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

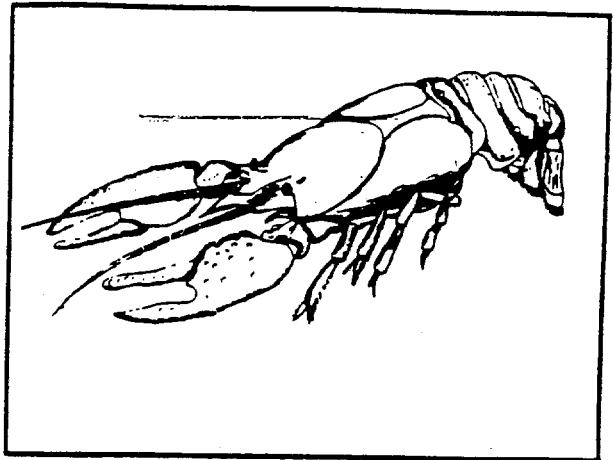
1. specialized front pair of legs for borrowing
2. a piercing mouth part to pierce root tissue
3. lives below ground where it has adapted to darkness, dampness.
and soil conditions and structure

Cicada Nymphs 2029



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Crustacea
4. Order Decapoda
5. Family _____
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Crayfish

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) on soil, below soil in burrows, and in water
10. Description of "Home" a burrow in the soil, sometimes with a soil covering or mound covering the top entrance
11. Needs/Preferences moisture to prevent its gills from drying

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs ten
14. Antennae (Describe) two
16. Size to six inches or longer
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) present
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually nocturnal
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) young resemble the adult
24. Breeding Conditions usually during spring

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ omnivorous - any available plant and animal matter.
loves earthworms

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ omnivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. builds tunnels, burrows, and sometimes covers on burrows made of
mud

2. specialized large pincers for defense and food gathering

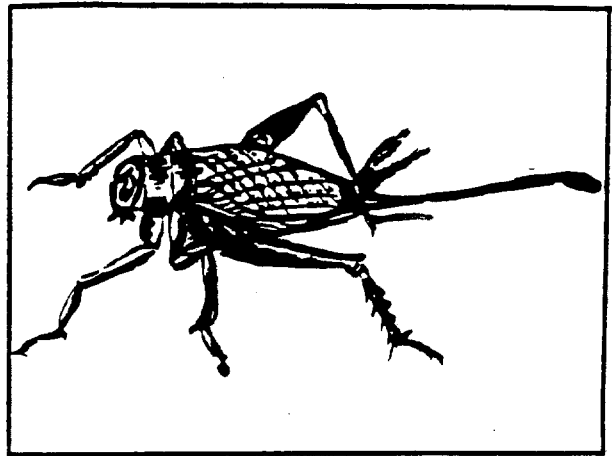
3. can regenerate lost appendages, especially before the adult stage

Crayfish 2037



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Gryllidae
6. Genus Gryllus
7. Species Gryllus pennsylvanicus



Common Name Cricket

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) usually near ground, under leaves, bark, etc.
10. Description of "Home" under logs, stones, or in soil burrows
11. Needs/Preferences adequate food supply

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) long and tapering
15. Color black to dark reddish brown
16. Size 12 mm or longer (up to one inch or more)
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages
 - B. Body
 - C. Head
 - D. Wings

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both, but usually night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually alone; sometimes several
hide under a sheltered area

21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying _____ egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____
incomplete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions _____ lays eggs in moist soil
25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ usually vegetable matter, sometimes carnivorous
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ herbivore, sometimes
carnivore
28. Food source(s) _____ terrestrial

Fascinating Facts

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

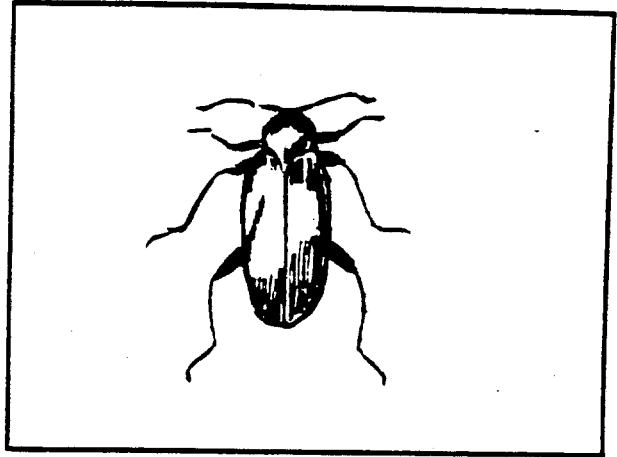
Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. crickets that live near the soil are usually black or gray in color
2. crickets that live above ground in plants are usually green
3. some crickets fly rather well to reach new feeding areas as well as to escape from predators
4. strong, jumping legs for quick escape from predators
5. the females of some species of crickets have a long ovipositor for depositing eggs below the surface of the soil

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Chrysomelidae
6. Genus Chrysochus
7. Species Chrysochus auratus



Common Name Dogbane Beetle

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) prairie, savannah, meadow
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) on dogbane
10. Description of "Home" feeds on leaves
11. Needs/Preferences lives only on dogbane plants

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) _____
16. Size nearly one and a half cm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions _____

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods dogbane leaves only

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. jaws designed for chewing leaf tissue

2. adult stage coordinated with maturity of dogbane plant

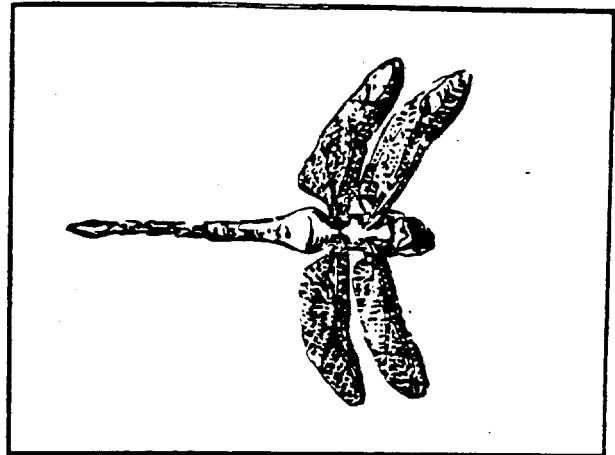
3. _____

Dogbane Beetle on Dogbane 2049



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Odonata
5. Family Aeshnidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Dragonfly

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
for the adult stage
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) flies freely
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences eggs are laid in water where they hatch and
the nymphs develop

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) short and bristle-like
15. Color blue, green, or brown
16. Size 57 - 120 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard skin covering present
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body long and thin
 - C. Head large eyes cover head
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) adult - daytime; immature -
both day and night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone and in pairs
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature
must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions eggs laid into submerged plants

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods mosquitoes, flies

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore

28. Food source(s) the immature nymph stage feeds underwater
on invertebrates and small vertebrates (tadpoles, fish).

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. the males fight for their mates, and then guard them during
egg laying

2. they can detect and avoid polluted areas

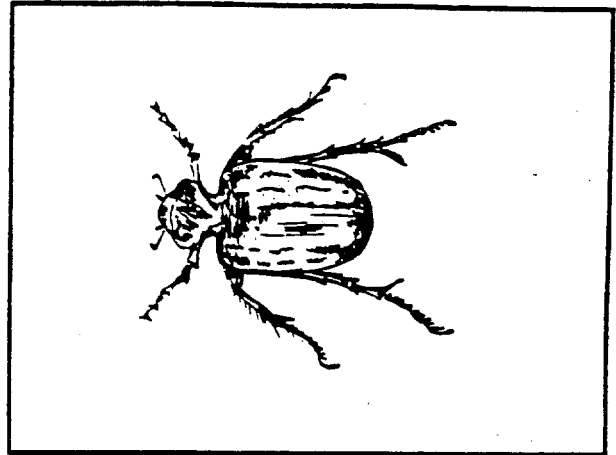
3. they utilize terrestrial food supply when adults and the aquatic
food supply in the nymph stage

Dragonfly 2053



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Scarabaeidae
6. Genus Ataenius
7. Species Ataenius cognatus



Common Name Dung Beetle or
Tumblebug

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) manure
10. Description of "Home" manure (feces)
11. Needs/Preferences hibernates under dry cow manure

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) two
15. Color reddish black
16. Size 4.8 - 5.1 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) nocturnal
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. variable
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) cows

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions

25. Male/Female Differences

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods manure

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore

28. Food source(s) feces

Fascinating Facts

29.

30.

31.

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. utilizes a food source not preferred by many other organisms

2.

3.

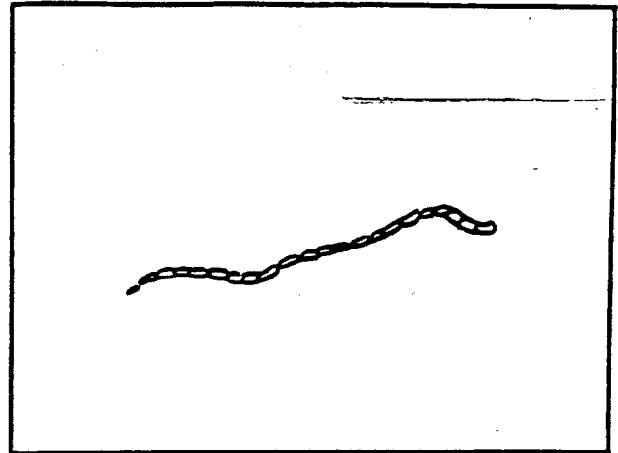
Dung Beetle or Tumblebug

2273



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Annelida
3. Class _____
4. Order _____
5. Family _____
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Entracheous

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) moist habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) _____
usually moist soil
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections a segmented worm
13. Number of legs none
14. Antennae (Describe) none
15. Color white
16. Size _____
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) _____
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

24. Breeding Conditions _____

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ vegetation _____

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ herbivore _____

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. a native segmented worm _____

2. _____

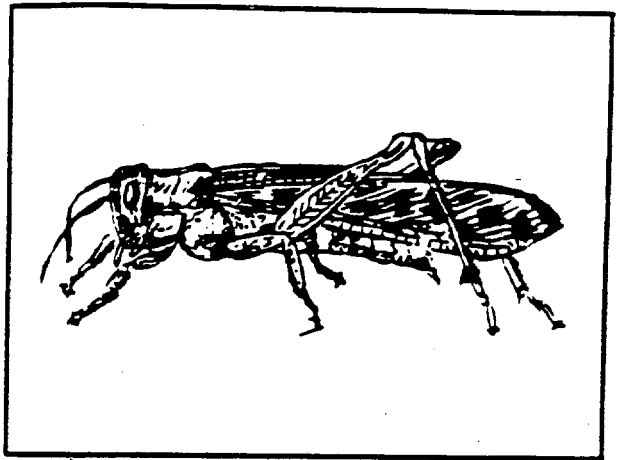
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Acrididae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Grasshopper

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrestrial
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences adequate herbacious cover and food supply

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) relatively short on the short-horned species
15. Color green, brown, gray
16. Size to two inches or more
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) tough layer
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages red legs on some species
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings two pairs

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions _____ eggs laid 5- 4 at a time. in a pod. which is
buried

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ many species of grasses and forbs

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ herbivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____ they can "sing" by rubbing the hind legs against the front wings

2. _____ they can fly to escape danger

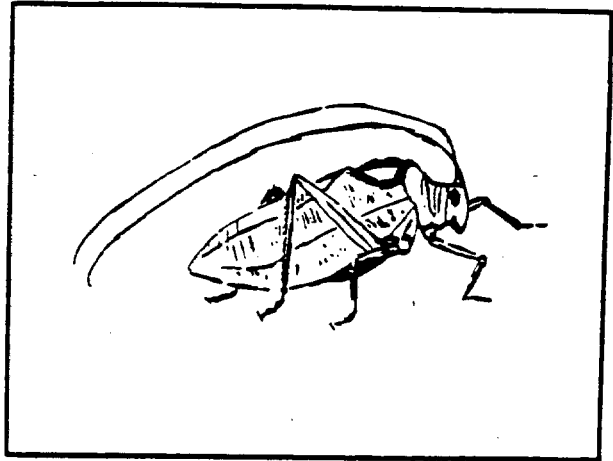
3. _____ they can fly to escape predators

Red-Legged Grasshopper 2133



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Orthoptera
5. Family Tettigoniidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Katydid

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrestrial
10. Description of "Home" on plants, trees, shrubs
11. Needs/Preferences green leaves

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) extremely long
15. Color green
16. Size 14-75 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both day and night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies; no specific preferences
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) incomplete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions eggs laid in plant tissues

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods green leaves, stems, flower parts

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) plants

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. they can "sing" to one another providing identification during courtship and mating

2. strong wings for flight to various food sources

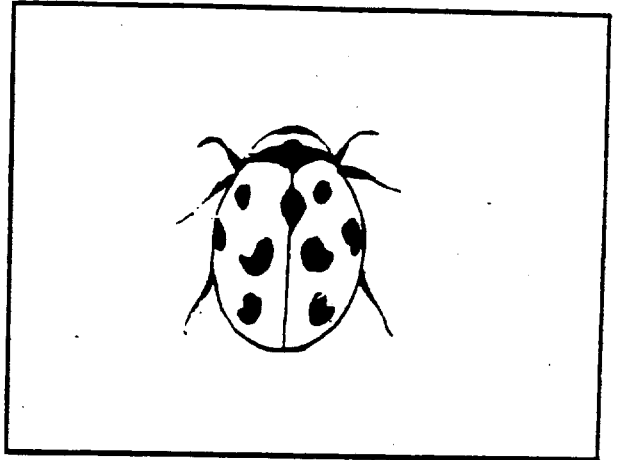
3. flight to escape enemies

Katydid 2077



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Coleoptera
5. Family Coccinellidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Ladybug

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) varied
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) frequent
leaves, stems, and flowers
10. Description of "Home" _____
11. Needs/Preferences wherever favorite foods are located

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) short, club, 3-6-segmented
15. Color yellow, orange or red with black markings or black with
yellow to reddish markings
16. Size 0.8 - 10.0 mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body broadly oval to nearly spherical
 - C. Head partly or completely concealed by pronotum
 - D. Wings front wings are bordered cases for hind wings: various
numbers of spots, depending on species, on front wings

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) complete metamorphosis with resting pupal stage
24. Breeding Conditions during the growing season
25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods aphids and scale insects
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore
28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

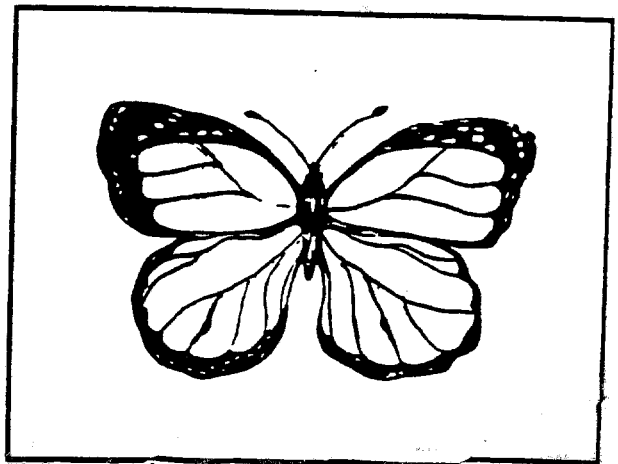
Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. females enhance genetic variability by selecting mates based on rarer colors
2. when threatened, they retract their legs and antennae into their dome-shaped shields, like a turtle
3. larvae release distasteful chemicals when ruptured which can gum up an enemy's antennae and mouth
4. adults release the same substance from their knee joints when injured

Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Lepidoptera
5. Family Danaidae
6. Genus Danaus
7. Species Danaus plexippus



Common Name Monarch Butterfly

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrestrial
above ground
10. Description of "Home" a North American species that requires the
milkweed family of plants
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three
13. Number of legs six
14. Antennae (Describe) club is weakly swollen
15. Color bright, burnt-orange with black margins with white dots
16. Size 3 1/2" - 4 inches
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages Forelegs end in spiny knobs in females
 - B. Body _____
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings _____

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone, in pairs; may migrate in
colonies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this
creature must live near?) milkweed

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions warm weather

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods a variety of milkweed species

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore

28. Food source(s) adults feed on pollen of different plants; immature caterpillars feed upon the leaves of the milkweed family

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. they have bad-tasting body fluids, so the birds leave them alone

2. they migrate south for better wintering conditions and north for better feeding sources

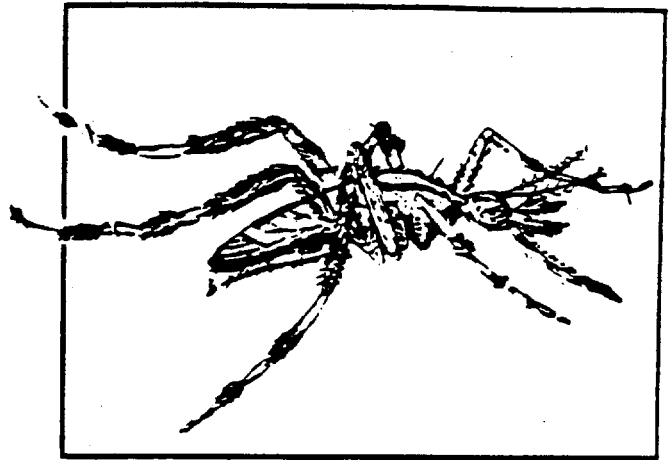
3. can pollinate the rather difficult milkweed species

Monarch Butterfly 2097



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Invertebrate
3. Class Insecta
4. Order Diptera
5. Family Culicidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Mosquito

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) lowland marsh
meadow savanna
9. Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) eggs/larva -
water; adults - entirely aerial
10. Description of "Home" eggs/larva/pupa - standing water, pools or
ponds; adults - everywhere reasonably near water source
11. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections three: head/thorax/abdomen
13. Number of legs six - segmented
14. Antennae (Describe) two - ciliated
15. Color tan-grey abdominal striping evident
16. Size >1 cm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped
 - B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented
 - C. Head large eye (compound)
 - D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any
time other than direct sun
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. mated pair - male dies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this
creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg laying
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) _____

complete metamorphosis

24. Breeding Conditions water (still) must be present
eggs may be laid in moist soil and will hatch when water becomes available
25. Male/Female Differences female - long proboscis (mouthpart)
male - rudimentary mouth parts - does not eat - mates and dies

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods blood - adult; tiny pond animals - larva
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore (larva and adult)
28. Food source(s) larva - small pond creatures; adult - blood of warm-blooded animals

Fascinating Facts

29. carriers of diseases such as encephalitis, malaria, tularemia
NO evidence that mosquito carries AIDS
30. belongs to same order as gnats and flies
31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Mosquito

2285



Invertebrates

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Arthropoda
3. Class Arachnida
4. Order Araneida
5. Family Araneidae
6. Genus _____
7. Species _____



Common Name Orb Weaver Spider

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) aboveground
10. Description of "Home" a geometric web
11. Needs/Preferences taller, rigid structures to anchor its web

Physical Characteristics

12. Number of segments or body sections two
13. Number of legs eight
14. Antennae (Describe) none
15. Color light to dark brown, with five whitish spots forming cross
16. Size 1/2", excluding legs
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) _____
18. Markings/Shape
 - A. Appendages _____
 - B. Body large, in comparison to legs
 - C. Head _____
 - D. Wings none

Behavior

19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usually daylight
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) _____

Reproduction

22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.) straight from eggs to spiders

24. Breeding Conditions _____ in autumn. 600-800 eggs are laid in a _____
_____ silken cocoon

25. Male/Female Differences _____

Food/Feeding Habits

26. Specific foods _____ small invertebrates

27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. _____ carnivore

28. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

29. _____

30. _____

31. _____

Adaptations

In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet its needs. List at least three ways.

1. _____ webs are built in gaps between vegetation, which are likely to be
_____ in the flight path of insects

2. _____ uses a chemical to paralyze its prey

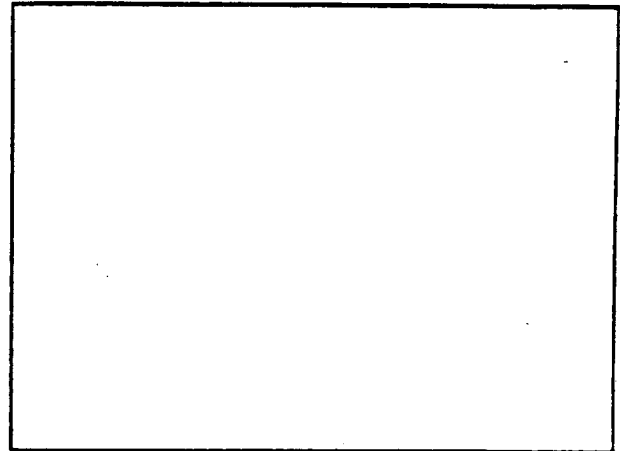
3. _____ each species has its specific color pattern

Orb Weaver 2109



Amphibians/Reptiles

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Reptilia
4. Order Squamata
5. Family Colubridae
6. Genus Elaphe
7. Species Elaphe vulpina



Common Name Fox Snake

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prefers
prairies; also in adjoining habitats - savanna, marsh, sedge meadow
9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) on the ground; in a tree stump or log
b. Describe nesting place eggs are deposited in a moist medium
10. Needs/Preferences needs a large, protected habitat where it can
successfully carry out its life cycle

Physical Characteristics

11. Size females average 870 mm long; males average 960 mm long
12. Shape the body is very muscular
13. Color
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. brown body with conspicuous blotches on neck and body
 - B. a large snake with a thick body that is not slender
 - C.
 - D.

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night usually active in daylight except it
may hunt on warm summer nights
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually lives alone

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) mating occurs in the
spring

18. Care of young none

19. Number of eggs and color an average of eight white eggs are laid in a
protected cavity; the eggs hatch after 60 days of incubation

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) feeds on small mammals such as mice and small
rats; may feed upon bird eggs and young birds

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

23. this beautiful, harmless snake is a very useful constrictor, feeding
upon small mammals

24. declining due to habitat loss

25. usually destroyed because of its resemblance to rattlesnakes;
this snake deserves full protection

Adaptations

1. has a habit of vibrating its tail when alarmed; named the "hardwood rattler"
because it makes a noise similar to the rattling of a rattlesnake

2. this behavior is performed in self-defense

3. a similar species is the Eastern milk snake

4. _____

5. _____

Western Foxsnake 2329



Amphibians/Reptiles

1. Kingdom Animalia

2. Phylum Chordata

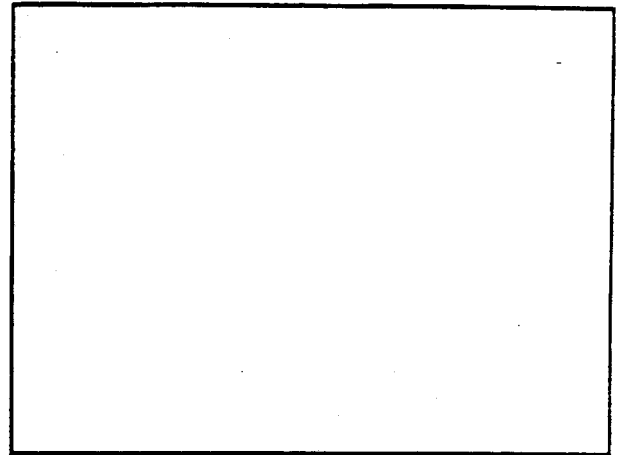
3. Class Amphibia

4. Order Anura

5. Family Ranidae

6. Genus Rana

7. Species Rana pipiens



Common Name Leopard Frog

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prairie, marsh,
sedge meadow, fens

9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) a cluster of eggs
are laid in a marsh

b. Describe nesting place mating and egg laying occur in early spring

10. Needs/Preferences needs a sufficient amount of water to fulfill its life cycle

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 65 mm average length

12. Shape a frog that has a slim body

13. Color a green or brown body with spots that are greenish brown to
black-edged with pale yellow or green; the spots are often paired

14. Identifying Marks

A. Head long, with bluntly-pointed snout projecting beyond lower jaw

B. Tail only in the tadpole stage

C. Feet hind legs long and muscular for jumping; webbed

D. Skin smooth; dorolateral folds present

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night active during day and night, especially
when moist conditions prevail

16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives alone

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) breeds in early spring

18. Care of young none

19. Number of eggs and color a female may lay up to 5,000 eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) invertebrates and anything that can be swallowed whole

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore: tadpoles mainly herbivores

22. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

23. adult females are slightly longer than males

24. the male has a pad on the inner side of his thumb throughout the year

25. in early spring males inflate their throats and sing to attract a mate

Adaptations

1. long legs for jumping and escaping predators

2. hind toes are webbed for swimming

3. the longer herbivorous intestine of the tadpole begins to shrink and modify to a shorter carnivorous intestine of the terrestrial frog stage

4. preys upon moving prey

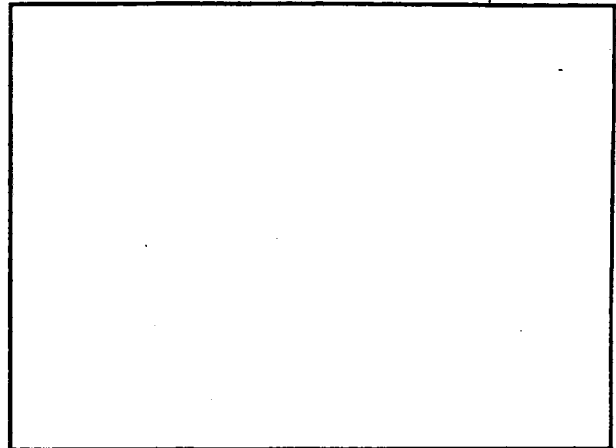
Leopard Frog

2369



Amphibians/Reptiles

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Reptilia
4. Order Squamata
5. Family Natricidae
6. Genus Thamnophis
7. Species Thamnophis radix



Common Name Plains Garter Snake

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) _____
an animal of prairie habitat
9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) _____
livebearing: 12-24 or more young born in summer
- b. Describe nesting place _____
10. Needs/Preferences needs prairie habitat with adequate vegetation
cover for survival: also found in marsh and fen habitats

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 450 mm average length
12. Shape _____
13. Color a black or dark body with a median stripe that is usually orange
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head a stripe along either side of the body: the stripe on the
 - B. Tail side involves on the front of the body. only the third and
 - C. Feet fourth row of scales
 - D. Skin _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night most active in daylight
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives alone: may hibernate alone
or in a colony

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) mating occurs mainly
in spring

18. Care of young none
19. Number of eggs and color livebearing

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) the diet consists primarily of earthworms, frogs, tadpoles, and sometimes fish
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore
22. Food source(s) moist soil where earthworms are easy to find; marsh areas

Fascinating Facts

23. formerly abundant on prairies; declining due to habitat alteration and loss
24. a frequent food for hawks, bitterns, herons, raccoons, and other carnivores; inoffensive; important in the food web
25. food web
26. similar species is the common garter snake
27. may attempt to bite in self-defense when alarmed; usually calms down and becomes docile
28. sometimes releases a fowl-smelling fluid in self-defense

Adaptations

1. protective coloration
2. adapted to dry, medium, and moist habitat conditions
3. feeds on a variety of animal life
4. _____
5. _____

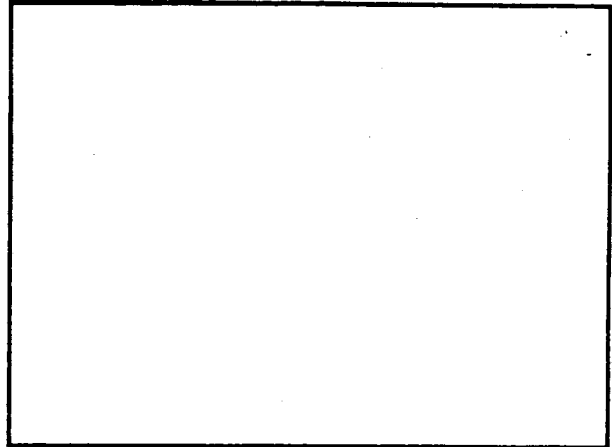
Plains Garter Snake

2317



Amphibians/Reptiles

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Reptilia
4. Order Squamata
5. Family Colubridae
6. Genus Opheadrys



7. Species Opheadrys vernalis Common Name Smooth Green Snake

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow)
prairie and prairie remnants
9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) in soil
b. Describe nesting place under objects such as a rock or grass clump
10. Needs/Preferences sunny location where adequate shelter is available

Physical Characteristics

11. Size males average 238 mm long: females average 325 mm long
12. Shape slender body
13. Color a green back and a whitish, yellow-tinged belly
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head
 - B. Tail
 - C. Feet
 - D. Skin the scales are smooth and are in fifteen rows

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night diurnal
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives alone

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) mating occurs usually in
the spring
18. Care of young no care given to young or eggs

19. Number of eggs and color usually four or five white eggs laid in the soil
or under objects: incubation from four to twenty-four days

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) invertebrates prefer soft-bodied insects such as crickets and
caterpillars: feed upon spiders

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

23. inoffensive and docile: often climbs about in bushes and grass

24. generally will not survive well in captivity: needs a varied diet: requires
basking in direct sunlight

25. formerly common in prairies: currently declining in numbers due to habitat
loss and cannot survive where insecticides contaminate their food supply

Adaptations

1. a green body color on the back provides excellent camouflage and protection

2. a slender body provides efficient movement through the dense tangle of stems
and leaves

3. may hibernate in an ant mound

4. an efficient insect controller

5. _____

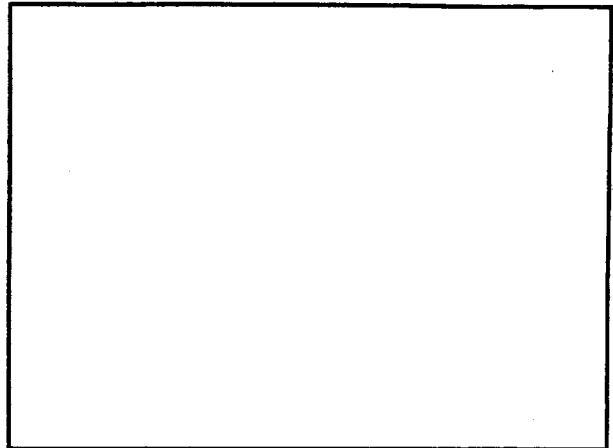
Smooth Green Snake

2325



Amphibians/Reptiles

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Amphibia
4. Order Caudata
5. Family Ambystomidae
6. Genus Ambystoma
7. Species Ambystoma tigrinum



Common Name Tiger Salamander

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prairies, savanna, open woods
9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) in water, where egg masses are laid
b. Describe nesting place _____
10. Needs/Preferences needs a marsh or body of water for egg laying and survival of aquatic immatures from March through August in northern Illinois

Physical Characteristics

11. Size our largest terrestrial salamander, reaching 10-12 inches in length
12. Shape a long, low body with four short legs and a tail
13. Color black to deep brown body color with yellow spots irregular in size and shape covering the body.
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet 4 feet; unwebbed (frogs and toads have webbed hind feet)
 - D. Skin smooth skin (reptiles have scales)

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night nocturnal; overcast, rainy days
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives alone

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) mates and lays eggs in spring, usually the month of March

18. Care of young none

19. Number of eggs and color lays from 20 to more than 100 eggs in a
jelly-like mass attached to submerged stems

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) feeds on any animal small enough to be swallowed
whole: readily eats earthworms and insects

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Fascinating Facts

23. prefers a solitary existence in burrows on prairie and
savanna

24. migrates to breeding marshes and ponds in early spring, where
eggs are deposited in clusters

25. with the destruction of prairies and more than 99% of Illinois
marshlands, this interesting amphibian is becoming less common

Adaptations

1. the tiger salamander is an amphibian that has adapted to life away
from the shady forests: it can survive the intense summer heat and

2. dry winds by making its own burrows, or by using the burrows of
other animals

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Tiger Salamander 2381

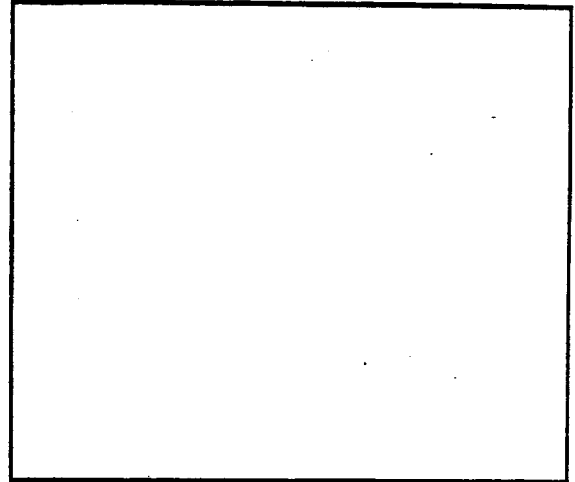


Bird Data Sheets_____

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Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Corvidae
6. Genus Cyanocitta
7. Species Cyanocitta cristata



Common Name Blue Jay

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) forest
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) coniferous tree
or thicket
- b. Describe nest platform of twigs, bark, grass, and paper
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 11 - 12 1/2" (30 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) light blue and white
pale-gray underparts
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head crest
 - B. Tail bright blue with white spots
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. companies or loose flocks

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young male feeds mate and young

19. Number of eggs and color 4 to 6 eggs - olive or buff with brown spots

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) nuts, vegetable matter, acorns, beechnuts

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore

22. Food source(s) spiders, snails, salamanders, tree frogs, cocoons,
mice, eggs of other birds

Song

23. Description tull-ull call raucous jay-jay

Fascinating Facts

24. screams at hawks, cats, and snakes

25. will appropriate robin nests

26. will attack and kill larger birds such as woodpeckers

Adaptations

1. will settle around man

2. _____

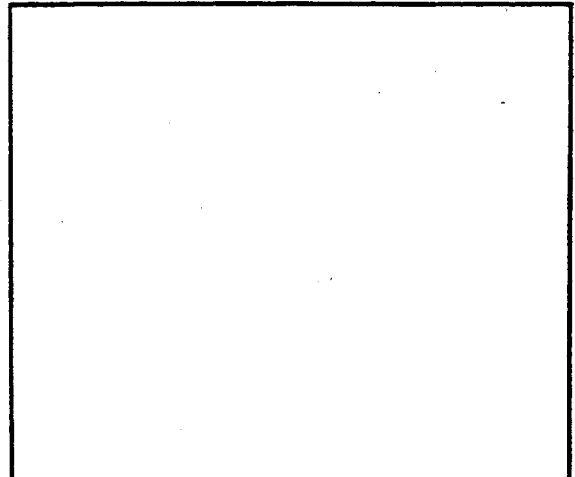
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Icteridae
6. Genus Dolichonyx
7. Species Dolichonyx oryzivorus



Common Name Bobolink

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) meadow and marshes
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground
- b. Describe nest weed stems, lined with fine grasses
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 6-8" (15-20 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between Male and Female) female is yellowish with dark stripes; male white patches on back and wings
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head buff with dark stripes
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak small and conical

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 4-7 brownish eggs, spotted with brown and purple

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) seeds

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore

22. Food source(s) seeds, caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles

Song

23. Description a metallic "clink"

Fascinating Facts

24. travels as far as 5,000 miles from winter quarters to summer territory

25. _____

26. _____

Adaptations

1. found homesites in hayfields and damp meadows

2. _____

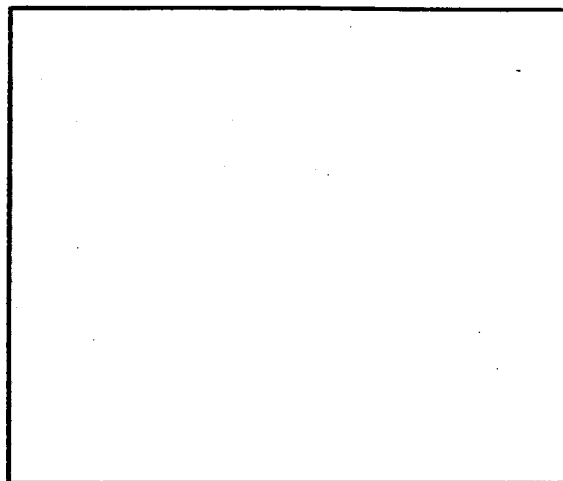
3. _____

Bobolink 1317



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Piciformes
5. Family Picidae
6. Genus Colaptes
7. Species Colaptes cafer



Common Name Flicker

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) savanna.
forest
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) tree or gate-
post or telephone pole (cavity)
b. Describe nest chips line the nest
10. Needs/Preferences farms and cutover woods

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 12 1/2 - 14" (30 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) male has red
moustache (nape)
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head brownish gray on cheeks and throat
 - B. Tail white rump
 - C. Feet 3 front; 1 back - perching
 - D. Beak long, curved

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. pairs

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____

18. Care of young male helps incubate - taking the night shift

19. Number of eggs and color 6 to 8 white eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) insects

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore
22. Food source(s) ants, grasshoppers, berries, acorn, beetles, larvae

Song

23. Description explosive - "clap" - loud - wicka - wicka

Fascinating Facts

24. male drums on a hollow trunk to warn off rivals and to inform his
mate
25. only woodpeckers that feed on the ground

26. _____

Adaptations

1. will accept a bird box

2. _____

3. _____

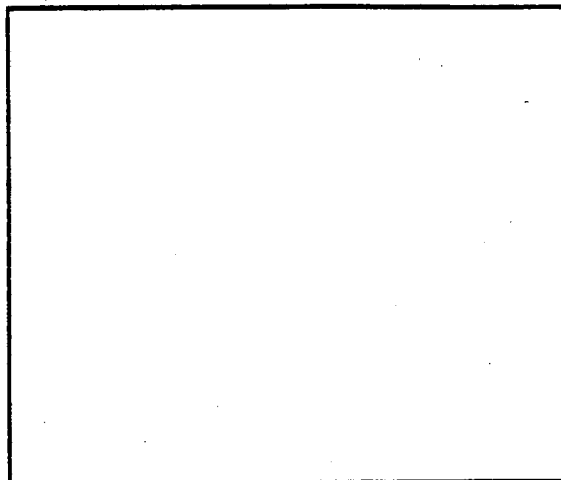
Northern Flicker

1509



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Fringillidae
6. Genus Spinus
7. Species Spinus tristis



Common Name Goldfinch

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) bushy thickets
weedy grasslands, forest
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) upright fork of a
small sapling or a shrub
- b. Describe nest well-made cup of grass, bark strips, and plant
down
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 4 1/2 - 5" (11-14 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between Male and Female) male is bright
yellow with a white rump, black forehead, white edges on black
wings and tail
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail black
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. flocks

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) midsummer - late
summer when seeds are available
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 4 or 5 pale blue eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) seeds

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore herbivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Song

23. Description sweet call: per-chic-o-ree

Fascinating Facts

24. one brood per year because they nest so late

25. _____

26. _____

Adaptations

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

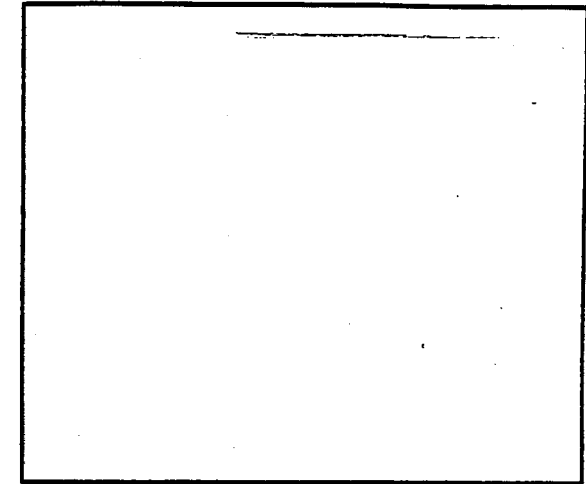
Goldfinch

1297



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Galliformes
5. Family Tetraonidae
6. Genus Bonasa
7. Species Bonasa umbellus



Common Name Grouse

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) forests.
farmlands, pastures
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground
- b. Describe nest shallow depression lined with leaves and concealed
under bushes
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 16-19" (40-48 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) brown
black ruffs
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail fan-shaped, black banded
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 8-11 pinkish-buff eggs: plain spotted with dull
brown

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) _____

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore _____

22. Food source(s) _____

Song

23. Description female - soft hen-like clucks

Fascinating Facts

24. male sits on a log and beats wings, creating a drumming sound

25. highly esteemed game birds

26. _____

Adaptations

1. Grouse grow comb-like rows of bristles on toes, which serve as
snowshoes

2. _____

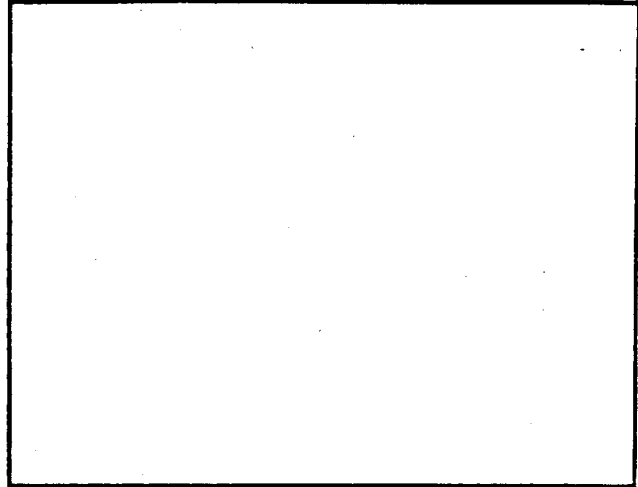
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Birds -

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Fringillidae
6. Genus Passerina
7. Species Passerina cyanea



Common Name Indigo Bunting

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) meadow, forest edge, pastures, fields
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground or shrub
- b. Describe nest a woven cup of grass stems and dead leaves
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) male - vivid blue
female - brown with paler, streaked underparts
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak sparrowlike

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. pairs

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) middle of May

18. Care of young male doesn't incubate eggs, but brings food to
female on the nest and helps feed the young
19. Number of eggs and color three or four bluish-white eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) insects and weed seeds
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore
22. Food source(s) weeds

Song

23. Description high-pitched song: sweet-sweet, where-where, here-here, see it-
see it

Fascinating Facts

24. beneficial to the farmer and fruit grower
25. _____
26. _____

Adaptations

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

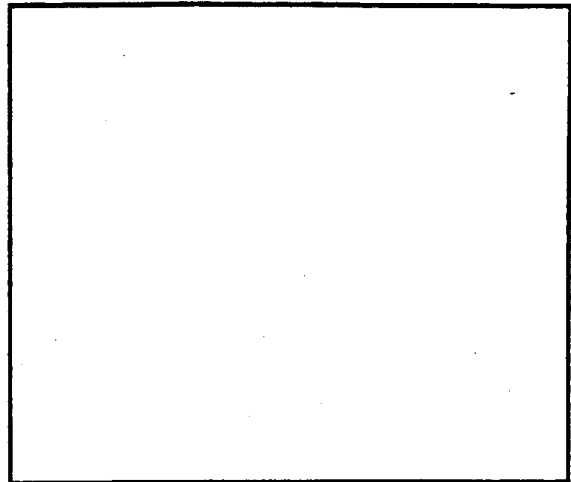
Indigo Bunting

1473



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Icteridae
6. Genus Sturnella
7. Species Sturnella magna



Common Name Meadow Lark

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) meadow.
plains
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground
- b. Describe nest hollow (like a footprint) - dried grasses with a
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-shaped roof
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) yellow throat;
brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the breast
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head brown
 - B. Tail stubby with white feathers
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. flocks

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) late winter
18. Care of young female alone incubates

19. Number of eggs and color 3 to 7 white splotched with brown and lavender

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) insects - cutworms, caterpillars, beetles, grass-hoppers, grubs
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore primarily
22. Food source(s) weed seeds, waste grain

Song

23. Description sweet, plaintive whistle: tee-you, tee-yair

Fascinating Facts

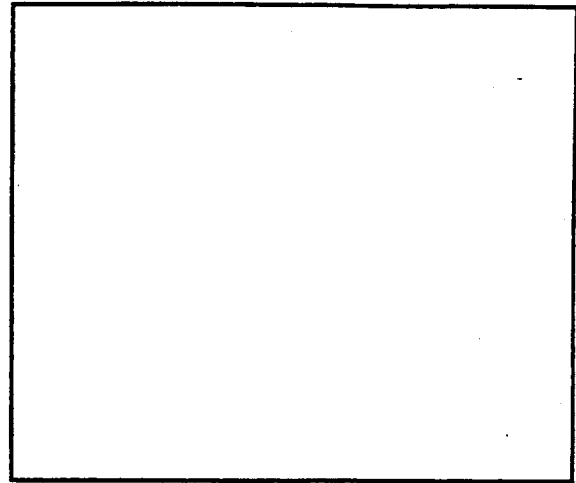
24. polygamy is not unusual
25. youngsters (birds) demolish their nest
26. song is used in Hollywood soundtracks

Adaptations

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Falconiformes
5. Family Accipitridae
6. Genus Buteo
7. Species Buteo jamaicensis



Common Name Red-tailed Hawk

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) forest
adjacent to open country
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) tall tree or rocky
ledge
- b. Describe nest substantial structure of sticks lined with shreds of
bark and bits of fresh green vegetation
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 18-25" (46-63 cm)
12. Shape stocky
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) whitish breast
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail rust-colored
 - C. Feet claw
 - D. Beak hooked

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night _____
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.? _____

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 2 or 3 brown-spotted white eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) small rodents

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Song

23. Description high-pitched descending scream with a horse quality

Fascinating Facts

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

Adaptations

1. _____

2. _____

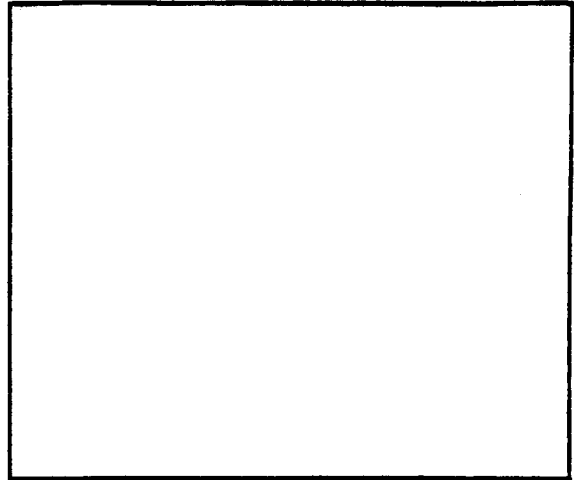
3. _____

Red-tailed Hawk 1533



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Icteridae
6. Genus Agelaius
7. Species Agelaius phoeniceus



Common Name Red-winged
Blackbird

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) savanna and marsh, swamps, meadows, pastures
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground
- b. Describe nest basket of rushes, filled in with peat or rotten wood, with a lining of fine grasses
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 7 - 9.5" (17-24 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between Male and Female) male is black with red epaulets bordered in yellow or buff; female is brown
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night _____
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonies or flocks

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) 2 or 3 broods a year
18. Care of young only female

19. Number of eggs and color 3 to 5 bluish-green eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) weed seeds and waste grain

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore herbivore

22. Food source(s) plants

Song

23. Description gurgling ok-a-lee

Fascinating Facts

24. monogamy is the rule

25. half the fledglings do not survive - due to mink, foxes,
weasels, water snakes

26. male boldly attacks crows and hawks that try to invade

Adaptations

1. _____

2. _____

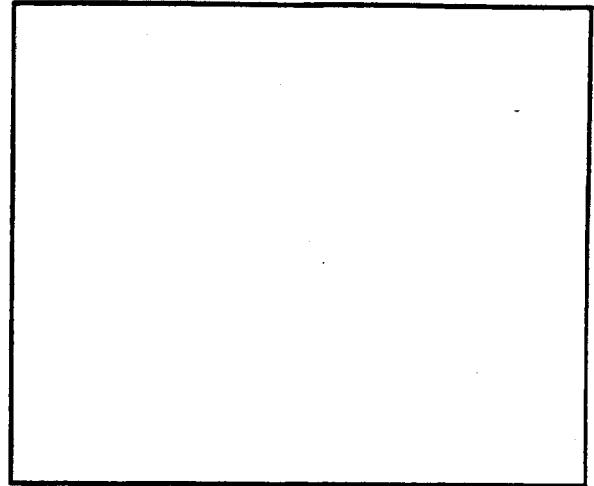
3. _____

Red-winged Blackbird 1545



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Thurdidae
6. Genus Turdus
7. Species Turdus migratorius



Common Name Robin

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) forest (open) woodland, agricultural land
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) tree or on a ledge or windowsill
- b. Describe nest well-made cup of mud reinforced with grass and twigs, lined with softer grasses
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 9"-11" (23-28 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) gray above head and tail black in males - dull gray in females
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak _____

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. pairs

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 3-5 blue eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) berries, worms, seeds

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Song

23. Description series of rich caroling notes rising and falling in pitch:
cheer-up cheerily, cheer-up cheerily

Fascinating Facts

24. _____

25. _____

26. _____

Adaptations

1. _____

2. _____

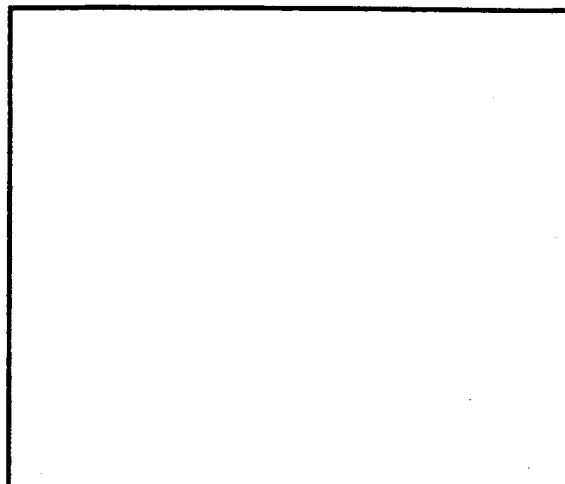
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Charadriiformes
5. Family Scolopacidae
6. Genus Philohela
7. Species Philohela minor



Common Name Woodcock

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) moist wood-
lands or thickets
 9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground
 - b. Describe nest dead leaves or rushes
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 11" (28 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) rufous below
"dead leaf" pattern above
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak long

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. _____

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 4 brown-spotted buff eggs

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) earthworms, insect larvae

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore

22. Food source(s) occasionally vegetable matter

Song

23. Description loud buzzy beep similar to nighthawk

Fascinating Facts

24. spectacular aerial courtship flights

25. _____

26. _____

Adaptations

1. _____

2. _____

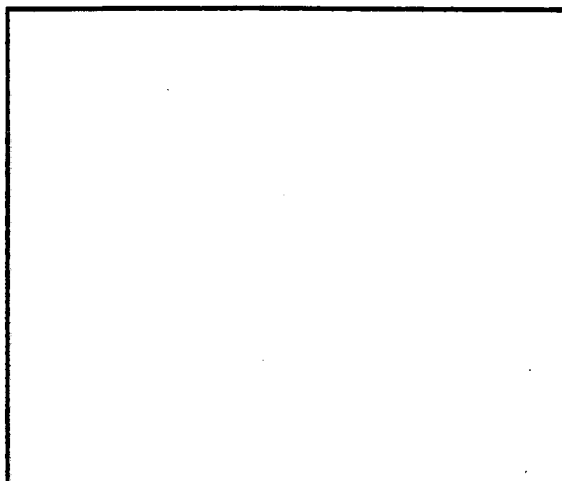
3. _____

Woodcock 1633



Birds

1. Kingdom Animalia
2. Phylum Chordata
3. Class Aves
4. Order Passeriformes
5. Family Parulidae
6. Genus Dendroica
7. Species Dendroica petechia



Common Name Yellow Warbler

Primary Habitat

8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) thickets along streams
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) upright fork in a small sapling
- b. Describe nest well-made cup of bark, plant fibers
10. Needs/Preferences _____

Physical Characteristics

11. Size 4.5 - 5" (11-13 cm)
12. Shape _____
13. Color (Note difference between male and female) bright yellow with a light olive green tinge on back; male has fine rusty streaks on breast
14. Identifying Marks
 - A. Head _____
 - B. Tail _____
 - C. Feet _____
 - D. Beak sharp

Behavior

15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.? pairs

Reproduction

17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) _____
18. Care of young _____

19. Number of eggs and color 4- pale blue eggs thickly spotted w/ brown

Food/Feeding Habits

20. Specific food(s) spiders, caterpillars, scale insects

21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore

22. Food source(s) _____

Song

23. Description bright and musical - sweet-sweet-sweet

Fascinating Facts

24. most widespread of the warblers

25. one of the principal victims of the cowbird

26. _____

Adaptations

1. nest in mangroves in tropical areas - may have a chestnut head or crown patch

2. _____

3. _____

Yellow Warbler

1649

